THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 21. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 271.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work wil be paid for on delivery.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
September 25, 1854.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. , at navy yard," (name the class or classes and the yard,) will be received at this office for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards the materials and articles embraced in any of the following classes, as more particularly described in *printed schedules*, to be furnished upon application, to those desiring to offer to contract for any of the classes named therein, viz:

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Granite
3	Lumber
4	Iron castings
5	Paints and oil
6	Stationery
7	Wood
8	Charcoal
9	Hay
10	Meal
11	Steel
12	Files
13	Chandlery
14	Excavation.

FOR BOSTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Lime and hair
2	Cement
3	Charcoal
4	Gum elastic packing
5	Hay and straw
6	Provender
7	Iron, iron spikes and nails
8	Paints, oil, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper
14	Stationery
15	Sand
16	Bricks
17	Slates
18	Pine and spruce lumber & timber
19	White pine boards and lumber
20	Granite
21	Yellow pine timber
22	White pine and spruce timber.

FOR NEW YORK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Files
2	Steel
3	Iron
4	Hardware
5	Ship chandlery
6	Paints, oil, and glass
7	Provender
8	Lime and cement
9	Stone
10	Bricks
11	Gravel and sand
12	Iron work, &c.
13	Timber, lumber, &c.
14	Stationery.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NAVAL ASYLUM.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 8th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks and stone
2	Oak and pine lumber
3	Chandlery
4	Tools
5	Iron
6	Stationery
7	Coke and wood
8	Sand and lime
9	Hay and straw
10	Provender
11	Files
12	Steel
13	Miscellaneous.
	ASYLUM.
No. 1	Clothing
2	Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3	Provisions
4	Groceries
5	Dry-goods
6	Bread, &c.
7	Tobacco
8	Miscellaneous
9	Provender
10	Wood and charcoal
11	Paints and oil.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Pine timber
4	Lumber, &c.
5	Lime
6	Cement
7	Pig iron
8	Iron, steel, nails, &c.
9	Paints, &c.
10	Chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Stationery
13	Wood, &c.
14	Charcoal
15	Sand
16	Belting, &c.
17	Leather hose
18	Hay and straw
19	Provender

FOR NORFOLK.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Stone
3	Yellow pine and oak timber
4	White pine plank and boards
5	Cement
6	Iron spikes and iron nails
7	Steel
8	Copper, lead, and zinc
9	Paints, oils, and gass
10	Ship chandlery
11	Hardware
12	Files
13	Stationery
14	Slate
15	Charcoal
16	Hay
17	Provender.

FOR PENSACOLA.

Offers will be received until 12 o'clock on the 10th day of November next.

Classes.	Articles.
No. 1	Bricks
2	Pine lumber and timber
3	Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber
4	White and yellow pine, juniper, and cypress boards and lumber
5	Lime, &c.
6	Cement
7	Iron, iron pikes and nails
8	Pains, oils, glass, &c.
9	Steel
10	Files
11	Ship chandlery
12	Hardware
13	Copper, copper and composition nails, &c.
14	Stationery
15	Iron castings
16	Fuel
17	Belting and packing
18	Hay
19	Provender
20	Shells
21	Slate
22	Granite.

The printed schedules may be seen at the respective navy-yards, or at the navy agents' offices nearest thereto; and will be forwarded by the navy agent for the particular yard nearest to his office, or by the bureau, for *any yard* upon application, stating the classes and the yards for which the applicants desire to offer.

The schedules will state the times within which the materials will be required to be delivered.

All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such places, within the navy-yards respectively for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities and at such times as the bureau or commandant may require*, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1855; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for more particular description of the articles, &c. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to de delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles when they shall be required.

The periods of delivery of all building materials must conform to the schedule.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory; the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the navy agent at within thirty days after the presentation of bills in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and certify that they in the *aggregate* are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, the full amount of the contract.

Each offer must be signed by the person or persons making it, and by the guarantors, according to the form annexed; and their residence, naming the town and State, must be distinctly stated.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient, and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from this bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution without delay by the navy agent at , *and in case of any question arising in the course of executing the contract, it must be settled by the terms of, without going behind, that instrument.*

JOS. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

FORM OF OFFER.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

——— of ——— in the State of ———, hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement, dated ——— day of ———, and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the articles embraced in class No. ———, viz:

(Herein insert the articles, with prices carried out,) amounting to (write the aggregate in words;) and I propose (name the agent if one is required by the advertisement.)

The undersigned ———, of, ——— in the State of ———, and ——— of ——— in the State of ——— as guarantors, hereby undertake that above named ——— will, if ——— offer be accepted, enter into contract, as before required, with the United States, within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of ——— bid, as before mentioned.

(*Signatures*)

I certify that the above named———, and ——— are known to me to be good and responsible guaranors in this case.

(To be signed by a navy agent, collector, or district attorney, ar some other person known to the bureau to be creditable.)

Oct. 5, 1854. 4w.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1854:

Alexander, W. H.	Landers, Thos.
Aiken, J. R.	McLure, Ezecal
Ashe & Hargrovepass,	Miller, Vianer Mrs.
Austin, Wm.	Milne Andrew,
Birdsey, E.	Montgomery, C. C.
Bridewel, M. C.	Meger, Reinhard
Brown, T. E.	McRoy, Wesley
Brown, Mary J. Mrs.	McJunkin, David
Barrenger, Martin	Miller, Sarah
Beal, Wm.	McDowell, James 2
Blidewell, Wm.	McGill, Claton
Barnett, Jackson	Merriman, H. L.
Butler, W. L.	McConnell, Amanda
Breazeale, D. H.	Nelson; M. L.
Bentley, Wm.	Night, Nathaniel
Citten, Laura A. Miss	Norman, J. F.
Clounts, George	Nettleblodt L. M. Miss
Clark, Wm. M.	Ogden, Martha Miss
Chunn Alexander & Co	O'Neil, W. T.
Clark, W.	O'Connel, L. P.
Carolile, A. M.	Prestwood, Sydney
Cole, Wm.	Price, R. N. Rev.
Cole, E. R.	Patton, M. B.
Culbersom, W. H.	Patton, Mathew
Daniel, Hillsberry	Parson, S. C. Dr.
Douglass, J. B.	Phillipps, George D Dr
Donnald F. B.	Pratt
Dernell, Daniel Rev. 2	Penland, E. P. Mrs.
Dersvraick, Henry Miss	Pope, B. T.
Dwinn, Henry	Powers, P. N. 4
Davis Ellen P.	Padget, R. E. Mrs.
Davis, Julia A. J. Miss	Porter, Wm. M.
Evans, Edward E.	Palmer, John 2
Eakin, Lizzie R. Miss	Quinn, J.
English Maria Mrs.	Rutledge, Mary A.
Edrington, Wm.	Randal, John
Fulton, Wm.	Rellogg, Moses
Fleece, Jos. W.	Roads, J. D.
Foster, Caty Mrs.	Rutherforton, Jas.
Fose, Wm. Jr.	Smith, M. J. Miss
Flipman, Jos.	Scarborough, W. A.
Gay, John	Stanford, John R. Col.
Girley, Jos.	Shelton, James
Gash M. Lou. Miss	Spring, R. A. Maj.
Garland, Dr. F.	Smith, Milton
Gillenwaters, E E Rev 7	Sams, Gabriel
Goodson, Wesley	Sharp, E. P.
Herriot, Isaac	Suret, Polly Mrs.
Hawkins, John	Smith, J. 2
Hemphill, James	Single, John
Himes, Adam,	Sales, Othis
Henderson, E. Miss	Sanders, Lydia C. Miss
Henderson, Jackson	Smith, Watson & Co.
Horry, Miss 2	Terril, J. L
Henry, Alexander	Tendal, cousin of D. F. Tendal,
Harris, Isham	Tounsden, Saffhira Mrs.
Hampton, Levy	Taylor Green B.
Hartford, David	Taylor, A. A.
Hamilton, Ann Mrs.	Venholm, Arseni Mrs.
Jones, A. H.	Vandiver, Reagan & Co
Jones, Catharine	Vandiver, J. W.
Jones, Stephen	Wilson, Jane Mrs.
Jones, Ann Mrs.	Wilson, Joe. W.
Jones, Thomas	Wilson, B. Miss
Johnson, Mary Miss	Wolf, Clarrisa Miss
Jarret, C. K.	White, William
Keen, L. W.	White, Moses
King, Sandy	Webb, Wm. K.
Knapp, G. H.	Wells, J. H.
Lemay, Leon 3	Ward, Josiah
Lannan, W.	Waggoner, Alexander
Long, John Scott	Wells, J. K.
Loyd, James	
Lay, R.	
Lance, J. R.	

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1854. 3t

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisling of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits. particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13. 1853. tf

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

FOR SALE.

THREE or four yearling BULLS, and a few heifer and bull CALVES, of highly improved Ayrshire cattle. For further particulars, address

DR. M. C. KING,
Flat Rock P. O., Henderson co., N. C.

September 21, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

The News.

Thursday, October 26, 1854.

☞The question is often asked us, "why did you not publish the marriage or death [as the case may be] of such a person?" We wish to say, once for all, that we make such publications cheerfully, when they are prepared and handed in. But we must be excused from running all over the country to hunt up such things. We have something else to do. If the parties interested do not feel willing to take upon themselves the trouble of preparing such notices, they will not appear in our columns.

The Arctic.

The melancholy particulars of the loss of the splendid steamship Arctic, have found their way into the newspapers. And truly they are horrible enough. The Arctic belonged to the Collins line of steamers, and plied regularly between New York and Liverpool, and was regarded as one of the finest vessels ever launched. On the 27th ult. she came in contact, at mid-day, during a dense fog, with a propeller, supposed to have been the French steamer St. Peter's, and by others the Cleopatra, with three hundred men on board. At the time of the disaster, the Arctic was running at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. She had on board altogether, passengers and crew, 431. But 57 of this number are known to be saved. When it was ascertained that the noble ship was sinking, the boats were launched, and filled with people who left the wreck. A raft was also made, but of the 76 persons who precipitated themselves upon it, but one was saved. The fate of the propeller is not ascertained. She is believed to have gone down. Of the six boats that left the wreck but two have been heard from. Of the remaining four filled with people there is no intelligence.

The Arctic was insured in England for £60,000 sterling, and in the United States for $300,000, being her full value. She was provided with boats sufficient for 500 passengers.

This is one of the most horrible marine disasters on record, and will carry consternation and grief to many on both sides of the Atlantic.

NATIONAL BABY SHOW.

The Rising Generation in arms.—Intense Excitement.—Beautiful Babies and Proud Mothers.—Awards of the Premiums.

We find in the Cincinati Times, of Friday last, the following account of the most remarkable Fair of this go-ahead country, held at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on Thursday of last week. It is a refreshing change from the dry columns of political resolves and convention speeches:

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BABIES.

Decidedly the greatest feature of this Fair was the National Baby Convention, which took place yesterday. It attracted people, adults and babies, from all parts of the Union. No less than 12,000 or 15,000 visited the Fair to-day, excluding babies, all of whom appeared to be excited as to the display of innocence and infantile beauty. The novelty of the exhibition was of itself sufficient to create a general interest, but to this was added three services of silver plate as prizes.—Managers of the "show" appeared to be taken aback at the interest taken in the affair. They had supposed that even their liberal premiums would not tempt more than a dozen babies or so, and had made arrangements accordingly. Ten o'clock yesterday morning convinced that they had underrated "the importance of the occasion." Devoted mothers and doating fathers, with their little pets in their arms, came pouring into the Fair grounds, each, no doubt, confident of leaving it with one of the prizes. A small canvass tent had been assigned as the receptacle of the entries, and into that mothers, babies and nurses were ushered by gentlemen wearing rosettes upon their breast. Soon there was "music within."

YOUNG AMERICA'S VOICE IS HEARD.

Astonished, probably, at finding themselves in "mass meeting assembled," the little ones sent up a cry, which shook the canvass-top and pierced the ears of the people. In vain did the brass-band toot their instruments to drown if possible "the piercing cry." *Young America* was aroused, and scorning to be beat, sent forth notes which shamed the keys of the bugle and made the trombone blush for its weakness. "The babies! the babies!" was on the lips of every one. Ploughs, embroidery, reaping machines, fancy goods, mechanical skill and agricultural success, were all forgotten in a moment. Blood-horses and short-horned cattle were *no whar!* The people—men, women and children, ladies, gentlemen, and growing juveniles, made a rush for the "Baby Tent." Being barred admission, however, they were obliged for the present to content themselves by listening to the music.—Some, more anxious than the rest—gentlemen we mean—climbed the adjoining trees, and enjoyed free gratis for nothing, a stolen peep at the Baby Convention, which, from their expressions we judged was highly gratifying.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

At 11 o'clock a large circle was formed by a rope around the tent, and outside of this the uninterested adults were made to stand, which they did patiently, under the promise that the babies would soon be exhibited. The following judges were then elected, whose duty it was to enter the tent, examine the babies and award the premiums: Mrs. Aivling, of Xenia; Mrs. Snyder, of Springfield, Mrs. Hunt, of Clark County; Mrs. Vance, of Champaigne County; Mrs. Wilcoxon, of La.; Mrs. Robins, of Springfield; Mrs. Baldwin, of Clark County; Mrs. Warder, of Springfield; Mrs. Snyder, of Springfield; Mrs. J. Paise, of Springfield; Mr. A. DeGraff, of Dayton; Mr. L. Mount, of Cincinnati; Dr. McElhany, of Green County; Dr. Martin, of Xenia; Mr. J. Phillips, of Champaigne County; Mr. Wilcoxon, of La.

MORE BABIES COMING.

The Judges were about proceeding to their task, when a telegraph was received, announcing that a number of babies were on the train from Dayton, and would be there at 12 o'clock, and, requesting a postponement of the examination until said babies arrived.—The request was acceded to, to the great discomfort of the "Convention" then in session. A few minutes after 12, the Judges entered the tent, and through the kindness of the managers, and probably with the consent of the babies, we were permitted to enter the *sanctum sanctorum* and look upon the scene.

THE SCENE IN THE TENT.

The tent presented a novel, amusing and interesting sight. The mothers and nurses were seated and had the "little darlings" all ready for inspection, that is as near ready as could be. To see so many babies together was novel; to note the maternal efforts to present them in the best mood, was amusing, and to gaze upon their innocent faces and purest of charms was certainly interesting.

There sat a mother, her eyes directed alternately on the judges and on a little cherub which lay in her lap. By her sat another, holding up proudly a lovely little girl, whose flaxen curls and sweet blue eyes would soften the heart of the greatest baby-hater in Christendom. Next to her a nurse was endeavoring to quiet a stout, black-eyed, rosy-cheeked "one year old," who insists on pulling the jet black ringlets of another one about its own age. One lady pointed with pride to the chubby legs of her darling boy, while another glowingly refers to the delicate but well formed features of her sweet babe. One boasted of having the largest of its age; another of the smallest and smartest.

WHERE THE BABIES COME FROM.

One hundred and twenty-seven babies were entered for exhibition. And they came from almost everywhere. Several countirs in Ohio were well represented, and then there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

THE PRETTIEST BABY.

It was generally admitted that decidedly the prettiest child on exhibition was from Cincinnati; it is the daughter of Mr. Henry Howe. It is really a sweet child, and, without pretending to be a judge, we must coincide with the general opinion.

Large and fat children seemed to predominate. One from Indiana, five months old, weighed twenty seven and a half pounds.—Another, four months old, weighed twenty pounds.

An elderly lady was present with her seventeenth baby, only two months old. She claimed nothing extraordinary in the child, but thought she was deserving of a premium—and she certainly is.

THE JUDGES DELIBERATE.

The judges were a long time in their investigations. After they retired, the mothers, with their children in their arms, walked into the Floral Hall, where they remained, while the spectators crowded past them to take a look at the babies. This ended the great Baby Show—the first, but certainly not the last, in Ohio.

Though the "show" was ended, the excitement was not over. Everybody wanted to know the premium babies, and the judges were not ready to report. Some ladies were sure that this "duck of a child," or that "love of a baby" would carry off the silver ware, while every parent interested was sure of a prize.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the final decision was made, and the prizes awarded as follows:

First prize, a splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of Wm. Romner of Vienna, Clark County, aged 10 months.

Second prize, a service of silver plate, to to the son of Wm. McDowell of Fulton, Hamilton County, Ohio, aged 13 months.

Third prize, a plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Cannon of Philadelphia.

DISSATISFACTION—VOLUNTEER PRIZE.

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the award of the first prize. It was thought it would be given at once, to the daughter of Mr. Howe, of Cincinnati, and it was even proposed to take up a subscription on the spot, to purchase her a gift worth at least as much as the prize. It was understood that her claim had been strongly urged, and that the prize was awarded to the other child by a majority of only one vote.

Those in the minority were determined she should not pass unnoticed, and after the awards had been made known, waited on the little favorite; and through Mr. DeGraff, of Dayton, presented her with a large and costly statuette of our Saviour Blessing Little Children. This act was highly applauded.

Thus ends our report of the National Baby Show. We understand it will be repeated next year, when, with the experience of this year before them, the managers will be able to prepare all the necessary accommodations for the "entries."

CATTLE RETURNING.—Within the past few days there have returned through this county, six or eight droves of stock cattle. It is impossible for the owners to sell them at anything like the price they cost. Doubtless many speculators will feel to a ruinous degree the effect of the glutted state of the cattle market, and the decline in price.

Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October, 26, 1854.

☞We are authorized to announce J. R. DYCHE, of Cherokee county, as a candidate for Principal Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

CORRECTION.

Rumor's lying tongue led us astray last week, in regard to the case of John Williams, charged with killing a slave. He was not *acquitted*, as we then stated, but found guilty of manslaughter. On account of his youth, and some other extenuating circumstances, the State's Attorney, Col. Burton, did not pray judgment upon him, and it is understood will not. His Honor Judge Person, as we learn, took occasion to lay down the law in such cases, full and clear. He said the killing of a runaway slave was *murder*—even though the slave attempted to make his escape after being commanded to surrender. He said a wrong impression in regard to the law on this subject prevailed, and expounded it at some length, in order to set the community right.

The verdict of the jury in the case of Williams was formally entered upon the Docket, as a warning not to be disregarded.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

With regard to the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, it is no use to particularize. It is sufficient to say that by a foul and corrupt combination of Whigs, Know Nothings, Abolitionists, and Free Soilers, the Democratic party was defeated. This result has not astonished us. We have witnessed the coalescing of all the factions in the above named States, and were prepared to believe they would gain a temporary triumph over the friends of the South.

As might have been expected, the Whig newspapers of the South record with great satisfaction this Abolition victory—for it is nothing else. Opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and deadly hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, was the battle cry of the mongrel cohorts. The fruits of this victory will be seen during the approaching session of Congress, in the renewal of sectional strife, and a mighty struggle to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

This is the beginning of the end.

A BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, is out in a letter defending the Know Nothings. Clayton, as every body knows, is a Whig, and is therefore ripe to be grafted upon any ism which promises to pay. He declares, in advance of the accusation, that he is not a candidate for the Presidency; oh no, not he—that he never was a candidate, and never will be. He says the office is not desirable at all, and that for his part, he wouldn't have it. Of course not.

Our facetious contemporary of the Macon Telegraph says there is but one instance of independence equal to this recorded in history, and refers to the case of the celebrated philosopher, JACK, who it is known refused to eat his supper for the very trifling and unimportant reason that HE COULDN'T GET IT!

☞The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for East Tennessee, met in Knoxville yesterday.

☞Godey's Lady's Book for November is on our table. The character of this magazine is so well known, and its excellence so widely appreciated, that it is needless to say more than that its great reputation is fully sustained in the number before us. It will enter upon its 25th year on the first of January next. That will be a good time to subscribe. Terms, $3 per annum. Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞D. Thompson Sims, Esq., late of this State, has taken charge of Harrison's Hotel, Columbia, S. C. Give him a call, Western Carolinians.

☞We observe with painful regret the announcement in the Greeneville, Tenn., papers of the death of MR. JAMES LOVE, in that place on the 17th instant. Mr. Love was a contractor on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and a son of James R. Love, Esq., of Waynesville.

SHOCKING.—Eleven young men were drowned in the Hudson river, near Troy, N. Y., on the morning of the 13th instant, by the upsetting of a ferry boat.

FACT.—You may always rely upon it, that when a man incessantly abuses a newspaper he is a regular borrower of that same paper.

We learn that the iron for the completion of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to Knoxville, has arrived at Savannah.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "If the information we have obtained is correct, it would appear that, since January last, the fitting out of vessels for the slave trade has been a regular business in this city."

A Great Battle!

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED—FALL OF SEBASTOPOL—THE CITY IN FLAMES—TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND MEN SLAIN!

By the arrival of the steamer Baltic, at N. York, on the 14th instant, we have highly important intelligence from the war in the East.

A great battle was fought on the 25th of September, in the Crimea on the heights above Sebastopol, whence the Allies fired the town and sunk ten ships of war in the harbor. Sebastopol had fallen, and the city was in flames.

The engagement was a bloody one, ten thousand French and English having been killed and eighteen thousand Russians.

Prince Napoleon fought bravely and had two horses shot under him.

Twenty two thousand prisoners and one thousand guns were captured.

The Charleston Mercury says of this event: "At last we have a real battle, great and decisive. The French and British forces have nearly destroyed the Russian army in the Crimea, and have gained a position that overlooks Sebastopol, within easy range, and they consequently, have that great fortress at their mercy. It was, in fact, well known, that nothing short of an army strong enough to prevent the enemy from approaching Sebastopol, could prevent them from capturing it.—The heights that command the place, too distant to be embraced within its fortifications, are not too distant for the destructive operations against it of the terrible artillery of our times. The effort of the Russian General was, therefore, to check the Allies on their advance. They landed about thirty miles North of Sebastopol. He took position about midway, behind the river Alma, from which he was driven, after hard fighting, and retired to the heights commanding the fortress, where he made his last stand. But his forces were greatly inferior to the Allies in numbers, and dispirited by defeat. The heights were stormed, and the greater part of the Russian army was slaughtered or captured. The remainder retired into the fortress, and there the indomitable Menzchikoff stood, at the last accounts, defying a power that he could no longer resist. The fate of the fortress and garrison cannot be doubtful. The Allies have undisputed command of the sea, and their position on land is such that they can hammer the place at their leisure, with scarcely a chance of harm or interruption. Sebastopol and the Crimea are conquered.

This result is great and brilliant. It affords striking proof, that the appointments of the Allied forces, and especially their Artillery, are very superior to the Russian; that when they meet, on equal terms, the latter will be defeated, unless when they have the advantage in strategy. Of this, we have yet to see the first specimen on either side. The Allied Armies could land where they pleased, by reason of their complete mastery of the Sea, and of course they chose to land where they were not expected, and where no opposition was prepared. From thence, they marched straight ahead, and when they came upon the Russians, it was simply a question of who was strongest. It was just a fight between two bulls, in which the strongest was sure to triumph.

There is now no serious obstacle, except the approach of Winter, to prevent the Allies from attacking all the fortified points on the Black Sea, and cutting off Russia effectually from Circassia and Georgia. But this is a wide field of operations, and to occupy it will call for a vastly greater energy and activity than they have yet shown. The campaign is, in fact, probably ended, and we shall hear of another six months of diplomacy."

HON. JOHN KERR.

The Milton Chronicle of the 6th inst., contains a lengthy account of the dinner, and the speech of Mr. Kerr, on the 28th September last. We are proud to be able to point to the Hon. JOHN KERR, and contrast his position with those men of the South who voted *against* the Nebraska bill. *He* boldly asserts, that he could not, in that instance go with his party, in their opposition to a bill of such importance to the South. The Chronicle reports Mr. K. as having said:

He was a whig but he would tell gentlemen that he went for party only so far as he thought it right, and would oppose it in all things he considered wrong. He deprecated and scorned that fell spirit of party which influenced men to go for party right or wrong. He had never done, and never would. The honorable gentleman then proceeded into a detailed discussion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and triumphantly sustained the position he took in its support. He revealed the value of the principle involved in the bill and showed that the South had gained the boon, by its passage, worth struggling for. He said that he preferred the bill with the Clayton amendment, and that he, in common with the friends of this amendment, exerted themselves to effect its passage, but they found it impossible to accomplish it, they preferred the passage of the bill without the Clayton provision rather than the passage of no bill at all. If he could not get all that he wanted, he thought it best to take what he could get. He briefly glanced at the votes recorded against the bill by two of his colleagues, and accorded to them the greatest honesty of purpose and purity of motive for the course they thought proper to pursue.

Mr. Kerr passed a high eulogy upon the name of Stephen A. Douglass, a man whose noble conduct commended him to the admiration of every Southern man and the friends of the Union wherever found. He had literally sacrificed himself by his support of the Nebraska bill, and he viewed that man as one of the few *disinterested* patriots of the day, whose actions were uninfluenced by ambition for the Presidency. He noticed the hot opposition of the Northern Whigs to the Nebraska bill and declared that there were but few if any of them the South could trust upon the great question of slavery. He spoke of Northern whig denunciations of that pure and spotless patriot, Ex-president Fillmore, and gave it as his opinion that Southern Whigs, could no longer affiliate with Northern whigs. They could no longer meet and act together in a National Convention.

What now, very pertinently asks the Metropolitan, will the Register and its frieuds say to this frank and manly eulogy, from the lips of the Hon. John Kerr, on the Hon. *Stephen A. Douglass!* What becomes of that oft repeated charge, that this Nebraska bill was a mere bid for the Presidency! The charge falls to the ground, and Mr. Douglass stands forth, in the estimation of John Kerr, of Caswell, "AS ONE OF THE FEW *disinterested* PATRIOTS OF THE DAY, WHOSE ACTIONS WERE UNINFLUENCED BY *ambition for the Presidency!*"

Mr. Kerr truthfully remarks, that the Whigs of the South can no longer meet in Convention with the Whigs of the North.—This is fact, *conceded*.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

Miss Brennan, "the sweet songstress," has been electrifying the good people of Greenville, S. C., with her mellifluous warblings.

The Knoxville Register says Col. William M. Churchwell sold a *part* of his real estate in that city a few days ago, for the snug sum of $76,000.

Two negro boys were run over by the cars on the Greenville and Columbia road, a few days since. One was decapitated outright—the other so badly hurt that he died in a few hours.

We learn from the Spartanburg *Express* that on Wednesday night last, a difficulty occurred at the residence of Peter Gosnel, near Island Ford, in the upper part of Spartanburg District, between himself and his father-in-law, Jas. Horn, the latter of whom received some ten wouuds, with a knife, in the hand of said Gosnel. Horn lingered for a few minutes after the infliction of the wounds.

Six ocean steamers have been lost during the present year, the melancholy list being as follows: The *City of Glasgow*, the *Franklin*, the *Humboldt*, the *City of Philadelphia*, and the *Arctic*. May it be long before the sad catalogue is extended.

WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukie "Wisconsin" says the potatoe crop of the State is large and excellent.

The editor of a Louisville paper says he saw a jolly Nebraska-bound emigrant in the streets, singing most lustily that good old *hyme*, "I am *bound* for the promised land," the next he saw of him, however, he was *bound* to keep the peace.

The Charlotte *Democrat* exults over the fact that the telegraph will soon be in operation at that place, and says the poles are up all along the line, and their appearance in the town seems already to give an accelerated movement to business.

WORTHY OF ADMIRATION.—The Troy (Ala.) *Bulletin*, says: "We love the man who walketh uprightly, and pays the Printer!" Who would'nt?

VIRGINIA.—It is said the tobaco crop of Halifax County, Va., is unusually large but suffering from the worm.

Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated on last Sunday, on hearing a fine concourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

PROLIFIC.—During his recent visit to Virginia, says the Alexandria Sentinel, President Pierce was waited on by a citizen of Faquier, to whom had been born a few days before, his *twenty-seventh* child!

Guymet, the French importer, belonging to New York, and lost in the Arctic, is supposed to have had with him diamonds and other jewelry to the value of $150,000.

IMPOSSIBILITIES.—To stop a weasel out of a barn or keep a lawyer from the first table at meal-time.

In Philadelphia on Monday, a negro was committed to jail by the Mayor, charged with having committed murder 17 years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Basset, a Roman Catholic priest of Bangor, Me., was tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail, at Ellsworth, on Saturday evening. He had been previously threatened.

The Hon. Jared Perkins, Representatives from the Cheshire district, New Hampshire, in the last Congress, died at his residence in Nashua on Saturday last.

God, and eternity, and the Bible are with you, and what though the men of the world be against you?—*Chalmers.*

The value of deep ploughing has been illustrated this year to an extraordinary degree. The farm of Professor Mapes, in New Jersey, is given as an instance. Not a single plant seems to have suffered for want of moisture. The prolific farm, bending under its fruits whilst the neighboring farms have had their crops parched in the fields, is given as a striking proof of the value of sub soil ploughing in a dry season.

Geologically speaking, the rock upon which the hard drinker splits, is *quartz*—says Hood.

Holston Annual Conference.

MR. EDITOR:—As I am just from the seat of the Holston Conference, a few items respecting that body and its doings may not be uninteresting to your readers.

The Conference met on the 11th instant, in Cleaveland, Tenn., Bishop Pierce presiding and W. C. Graves acting as Secretary. Bishop Pierce is certainly a most efficient presiding officer, as also a working pulpit man. He was just from a revival meeting of several days continuance, where he had mostly labored alone, preaching twice a day for many days together. He is not disposed to make the office a sinecure. Would that all the ranks of Israel's host were filled up with men of this stamp! Though there was much business before the body, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout their deliberations, while no interest of the Church at large, or the Conference in particular, was neglected—nor was the work half done.

There were nine admitted on trial in the Conference. Four travelling Elders, besides several Local, were ordained on Sabbath.—Ten travelling Deacons and several local.

The collection for superanuated Preachers, Widows and Orphans was, *in all*, $622 07, enabling the Stewards to pay off the claims at the very low figure of 27 6-10ths per cent.

Within the Conference for the year $4064, 47 were raised for Missionary purposes, being an increase of $623 80 over last year.

Dr. Taylor, of the China Mission was present, gave us a most interesting account of the Rebellion in that Empire, and also of his visit to the insurgents' camp, and then took up a collection of near three hundred dollars.

The members in society are as follows:—Whites, 39465; Colored, 4161. Local Preachers, 350. Being an increase of 902 whites, 276 colored, and 3 Local Preachers.

The condition of the work in general was reported as favorable, and the Preachers seemed to go to their work for another year in good spirit. May this year be an hundred fold more prosperous than the past!

One thing more and I am done. The Holston Christian Advocate, published at Knoxville, Tenn., is at an early day to be merged in the Advocate at Nashville. This arrangement was thought to be the best for all concerned. Hereafter new subscribers are to get the paper for $1 50 per annum, and after a given date (yet to be determined on) all old subscribers who have paid in advance will be considered *new* ones, and get the paper for the same.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Jonesborough, Tenn.

I could say more, but not at present. Please publish the following list of appointments for the year.

Yours, &c. C.

Appointment of the Preachers of Holston Conference.

WYTHEVILLE DISTRICT.—T. K. Catlett, P. E.;
Wytheville Station, } F. M. Fanning;
Wytheville Circuit, } B. F. White;
Newbern ct.—W. Witcher;
Parrisburg ct.—W. H. Kelly;
Mechanicsburg ct.—to be supplied;
Princeton ct. and Flat Top Miss.—L. W. Crouch;
Hillsville ct.—J. S. Edwards;
Grayson ct.—J. T. Smith;
Marion ct.—Carroll Long;
Jefferson ct.—C. Mitchell.

ABINGDON DISTRICT.—G. W. Alexander, P. E.:
Abingdon Station.—G. Taylor;
Abingdon ct.—J. M. McTeer;
Saltville ct.—W. K. Foster;
Lebanon ct.—A. F. Fox;
Estillville ct.— J. W. Williamson;
Gass River Miss.—J. W. Belt;
Blountsville ct.—W. Ingle;
Jeffersonville ct.—J. M. Crismond;
Sandy River Miss.—to be supplied;
Emory & Henry College—E. E. Wiley, Pres.; Jas. A. Davis, Prof.; W. W. Neal, Agent.

ROGERSVILLE DISTRICT.—W. M. Kerr, P. E.;
Rogersville Station—R. N. Price;
Rogersville ct.—C. Campbell;
Kingsport ct.—to be supplied;
Jonesville ct.—D. B. Carter;
Tazewell station—J. D. Baldwin;
Tazewell ct.—R. Washburn;
Sneadville ct.—J. B. McMahan;
Jacksboro' ct.—R. H. Guthrie;
Rutledge ct.—J. Reed;
Morristown ct.—W. C. Graves.

KNOXVILLE DISTRICT.—R. M. Stevens, P. E.;
Knoxville Station—Timothy Sullins, W. H. Bates;
Knoxville ct.—Andrew Gass, J. P. Gibson;
Dandridge ct.—T. Stringfield;
Sevierville ct.—J. H. Green;
Little River ct.—P. H. Reed;
Maryville ct.—A. M. Goodykoontz;
Clinton ct.—F. Richardson;
Madisonville ct. } J. Boring;
Tellico Miss. } D. P. Hunt.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT—R. M. Hickey, P. E.;
Kingston ct.— S. B. Harwell;
Washington ct.—S. Phillips;
Hamilton ct. and Walden's Ridge Miss. } Elijah Conner;
Pikesville ct.—O. B. Callahan;
Jasper ct.—J. R. Birchfield;
Spencer Miss.—J. T. Stansbury;
Cumberland miss.—J. Spears;
Jamestown miss.—to be supplied;
Montgomery miss—W. Ballinger;
Huntsville miss.—M. P. Swaim.

ATHENS DISTRICT—T. K. Munsey, P. E.;
Athens Station—J. H. Bruner;
Athens ct.—J. G. Swisher;
Cleveland ct.—W. C. Daily, Thos. J. Pope;
Charleston ct.—W. H. Keen;
Chattanooga st.—E. C. Wexler;
Harrison ct.—P. S. Sutton;
Philadelphia ct.—D. Flemming;
Louden station—C. Godby;
Decatur ct.—to be supplied;
Benton ct. } to be supplied.
Ocoee }

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.—R. W. Patty, P. E.;
Asheville station—to be supplied;
Reem's Creek ct.—J. M. Varnell;
Hendersonville ct.—J. C. Hyden;
Catawba ct.—to be supplied;
Burnsville ct.—J. W. Dickey;
Sulphur Spring ct.—J. R. Long, T. N. Dula;
Waynesville ct.—W. F. Parker;
Webster ct. } R. K. Coin,
Cheowa miss. } one to be supplied;
Franklin ct.—J. B. Little;
Echota miss.—W. Hicks;
Holston Conference Female College—E. E. Gillenwaters, agent.

JONESBORO' DISTRICT—J. Haskew, P. E.;
Jonesboro' station—J. N. S. Huffaker;
Jonesboro' ct.—Wm. Milburn, J. M. Hall;
Rheatown ct.—A. G. Worley;
Greenville station—to be supplied;
Greenville ct.—J. D. F. Jennings;
St. Clair ct.—to be supplied;
Taylorsville ct.—to be supplied;
Watauga miss.—W. W. Smith;
Elizabethton ct.—H. West;
Newport ct.—L. C. Waters;
W. H. Rogers, agent for the Tract Society of Holston Conference.
J. Atkin, agent for the American Bible Society.
J. M. Kelly, agent for Strawberry Plains College.
Missionary to China—W. G. E. Cunnyngham.
David Sullins—Odd Fellows' Female College, Jonesborough, Tenn.

FOR THE NEWS.

Rail Road Meeting.

In accordance with previous appointment a large number of the citizens of McDowell, Watauga, Burke, and Yancy counties, met at James Brown's in the North Cove, for the purpose of consulting and ascertaining the most practicable route for a Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, to be connected with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road. Alexander Wiseman, was called to the chair, and John B. Woodfin appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. A. D. Childs, the President appointed the following Committee to draw up resolutions and prepare business for the action of the Convention, viz: Maj. J. M. English, Gen. A. D. Childs, E. Childs, Col. Joseph Conley, Sam l C. Wilson, Jas. Brown, and Josinh Wiseman.

The committee appointed as their Chairman, Col. Josiah Conley, through whom they reported the following preamble and resolutions, which being fully discussed in said Convention were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, and especially those residing in the Western section of said State, have long labored under an accumulation of disadvantages in consequence of there being no means of transporting the surplus produce annually raised in said section, and that judging from the best means of information in their possession, the copper and iron mines are destined to augment the quantity of freight to be transported, and whereas they have witnessed with sorrow the emigration of a large number of their most valuable fellow-citizens to sister States, where internal improvements, and especially Railroads, have received a more liberal patronage, and believing it to be the duty of all to unite in aiding and pushing on to completion those Roads now in progress, and urge upon our Representatives the vital importance of the foregoing connection; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That Col. L. D. Childs be appointed a delegate to attend a Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 2d day of November next, to represent to said Convention the practicability and cheapness of the route from some point near John Rutherford's in Burke county, and connecting with the survey of the State Engineer, near said point and running up the North fork of the Catawba in McDowell county and through the Blue Ridge at the Low Gap and with the waters of North Tow River to the Tennessee line.

Resolved, 2d. That we earnestly request our Representatives to urge upon the next Legislature the importance of an appropriation for the purpose of having said route surveyed and reported upon, before the permanent location of the Central Railroad, as we are thoroughly convinced that it is much the cheapest and nearest route, being only thirty-eight miles from John Rutherford's to the Tennessee line.

Resolved, 3d. That should the Legislature locate the Central Road to connect with the Rabun Gap Road, that we still urge the importance of the above survey, it being the most direct line from Beaufort to the valley of the West, and which can be made at less expense than any other Gap in the Blue Ridge.

Resolved, 4th. That we respectfully request the citizens of Yancy, McDowell, Burke, and Watauga counties to hold meetings Tuesday of their Superior Court, or sooner if convenient, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Railroad Convention at Salisbury, and more fully expressing public sentiment on this important enterprise.

Resolved, 5th. That while we are willing to make concessions and to aid in building Rail Roads if they should not pass *our own doors* still we wish to be placed on an equality with other routes and as we are a portion of the tax paying citizens of North Carolina, we think it is due us that it be surveyed, as we believe it will then be adopted.

Resolved, 6th. That in the future we will *without distinction of party* support no men for offices of trust unless such declare themselves in favor of a liberal system of internal improvements, and especially in the Western portion of the State.

Resolved, 7th. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the President and Secretary for the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, 8th. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville papers, and the Raleigh papers be requested to copy, and that all other papers friendly to the enterprise will please copy.

ALEX. WISEMAN, *Ch'm.*
JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.—Chateneuf, Keeper of the Seals to Louis XIII., when a boy only nine years of age, was asked many questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the bishop, said, "I will give you an orange if you tell me where God is." "My lord," replied the child "I will give you two, if you tell me *where He is not.*"

Gov. Reid and the Kerr dinner.

Gov. Reid, having received an invitation to be present at the Caswell KERR dinner, made the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
RALEIGH, September 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 6th inst., inviting me to attend a public dinner to be given to the Hon. John Kerr, in consideration of his course during the last session of Congress, on what is familiarly known as the "Nebraska question." I regret that other engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of availing myself of your kind invitation to meet my "old and long tried friends" at the time you mention, and to join with them in the approval of leading principles, asserted by the action of Congress, on that important measure. Bad faith, on the part of non-slaveholding States, in disregarding compromises forced upon the South, led to the passage of the "Nebraska Act," and to the restoration of a great constitutional principle, from which the Federal Government, had departed for more than a quarter of a century. This was an important triumph for the South.

But the fact is notorious that a very considerable portion of the people of the North, are endeavoring to destroy the most sacred compromises of the constitution by an unwarranted interference with the domestic institutions of Southern States. These Fanatics leave at their own doors the suffering humanity of their own color unclad and unfed, and go beyond the legitimate scope of their authority to join in a crusade against the South, and to bestow their sympathy and their charity upon Outlaws and Fugitives.—Their conduct clearly indicates that they are actuated more by hatred towards the South, than by sympathy for the slave. By the exercise of their philanthropy at home, perhaps they may do some good; in attempting to execute it among us, they can do none. We must place ourselves upon the Constitution and resist the attempted encroachments of the North, in a becoming spirit of friendship, and teach these Abolitionists to mind their own business and let us alone.

Much praise is due to the patriotic men of the North, who have, in the midst of this spirit of fanaticism, stood up so boldly in defence of the principles upon which the Union of the States of this great Republic can alone be preserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

Dr. Allen Gunn,
Elijah Graves, Sen. Esq.,
Dr. N. M. Roan,
A. C. Lindsay, Esq.
Yanceyville, N. C.

READING THE FUTURE BY THE PAST.—There is a truth made memorable by unvarying history, that no ism, no faction, ever rears its head in this country that is not hostile to the democratic party. And why? Because in every instance, with instinctive sagacity, the democratic party denounces all isms.—Look at the long procession of factions which have arisen from the disappointments of politicians, like deadly miasma from decaying vegetation, and, like the pestilence itself, have succeeded in prostrating many a true and heroic defender of the truth. Against each the democratic party raised its stalwart arm, and, after a brief struggle, each has been consigned to merited oblivion. Behold! Hartford conventionists, national republicans, anti-Masons, conservatives, native Americans, abolitionists, ultra temperance men, and now intolerants and abolitionists again. The only antagonist of these factions, as one after another they rose into being was the democratic party. That was the party of their first and their last hatred—that the target of their poisoned arrows—that the fortress against which their impulses, and their energies were directed. To the whigs each of them became an object of affection no less spontaneous; but by the time both sides (the whigs and the factions) were beginning to flatter themselves that their newly-acquired power would last forever, the recuperated democrats regained the field, and resumed their position as the *master party and the constitutional party of this country.* One often reads the future in the past!—*Wash. Union.*

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—The editor of the Athens, Ga., *Watchman*, in his paper of the 12th, publishes to the world some highly interesting facts in natural history. We are inclined to think the aforesaid editor is considerably interested in having a knowledge of this important branch of science generally diffused, especially among the sporting community, and so we give his suggestions the benefit of an insertion in our columns. He says:

1. WILD TURKIES ARE NEVER WHITE.—We wish to impress this fact indelibly upon the minds of our youthful population—as some persons are in the habit of going into our cornfield to shoot *wild* turkies, and ours are all white. We selected that color to breed from, expressly with a view of avoiding such unfortunate *mistakes.*

2. *Sheep are not an indigenous production of Georgia woodlands.* There are no wild sheep here. Therefore, every sheep running at large belongs to somebody. The individual who "appropriated" the editor's sheep if he did not know it was *our mark*, at least knew that it was *not his own.*

3. Hogs bearing a private *mark* are not public property. It is hoped this will be remembered.

4. It is not a great distance to Milledgeville, and certain persons will be assisted to a "free ride" there, if their depredations are continued.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, at Cannelton, Ind., says that on Sunday, the 1st inst., a cabin passenger on the steamer Nettie Miller, bound for Memphis, by the name of John McCless, died of cholera soon after the boat left Portland, and was left with some citizens of Brandenburg for respectable interment. Just before he died he gave up to the clerk, Ferguson, the sum of $5,000 in paper and gold and which was at his request placed in the hands of Mr. McBride, (a passenger with him at the time) of Canton, Miss. McCless stated that his family reside at Columbia, Tyrrell county, North Carolina, and they do not know of his whereabouts.

Napoleon Turner, the famous circus rider died in Kentucky recently, of cholera.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Copper Mines.

From the Mining Magazine for the present month we glean the following in regard to the Tennessee Copper Mines:

"The most prosperous mining is yet to be foond in the Tennesse and Lake Superior regions. To give the utmost effect to the development of the Tennessee mines, a Smelting Company has been formed at Ducktown, in Polk county. We learn that its buildings and works are nearly finished, and will be ready for commencing smelting fully on the first September. Trials have been made, which prove satisfactory. The Isabella Mining Company of Polk county, the richest of all the rich mines of that county, is erecting ovens or floors for roasting the ores; that is, burning out the sulphur, and reducing them to thirty or forty per cent, of metal. A distinguished and experienced geologist and mining engineer, Mr. Bray, of London has spent about two months in Ducktown, exploring the copper mines of that township.

The following is an estimate made by him of the capability of the Tennessee mines for producing copper ore:

	Tons Monthly.
Tennessee Mine,	800
Cherokee Mine,	300
East Tennessee Mine,	800
Hancock Company,	500
Isabella Company,	1,500
Mary's Company,	400
Callaway,	700
Polk County,	1,000
	6,000

or 71,000 yer annum yielding twenty per cent. of metal, is equal to 1,200 tons monthly, 14,400 tons pure copper, valued at $600 per ton. $8,700,000

Cost. 1,700,000

Estimated profit. 7,000,000

Mr. Bray left New York by the Arabia, on the 23d August, to report to the Geological Society in London, upon the geology and mineralogy of the Polk Town district. He is connected with some of the largest mining companies in the world. One of his objects in coming here was to select tracts of mineral land for purchase, on account of an English company. We understand he has made preliminary arrangements and has agreed, subject to the approval of his principals, to purchase the following properties in Tennessee:

The St. Mary's mine, East Tennessee, Callaway, and some others. The plan is to compromise the whole properties so bought under one company, to be called the *Great Consols Company* of Tennessee. The purchase money is to be partly in cash, and partly in shares of the new company.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR LEXINGTON—MAN KILLED BY HIS OVERSEER AND WIFE.—We were informed yesterday evening by passengers on the cars from Lexington, of a tragedy that occurred in the county of Fayette, on Saturday night, which almost transcends belief, it is of so horrible a nature. Mr. Frazer, a farmer of the county, had been absent with stock at New-York for several months, and on Saturday telegraphed his family that he would reach home that evening. His neighbor and partner, Mr. Castleman awaited his arrival at the depot, and conveyed him to his residence.

Leaving his house, Mr. C. was startled about an hour afterwards by the report of a gun.—He immediately went to Frazer's and there discovered him dead, the house darkened, Mrs. F. above stairs, Grigg, the overseer, below, and a daughter, aged eleven, with the mother. They accounted for the death of the man by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, which he had in his hand preparing to shoot a rat. Suspicions were aroused and the overseer and Mrs. Frazer both arrested. The body of the deceased was terribly bruised, a hole shot in his head, another through his body, his throat very badly cut, and three ribs broken, effects not reasonably caused by accident.

There appears to be no doubt in the minds of those advised of the fact, as to the criminality of Mrs. Frazer and Grigg. Previous to this time the neighbors had suspected improper intimacies between the two, and it is supposed that it was for the purpose of getting Frazer out of the way, so as to render a marriage feasible, that the awful deed was accomplished. There are various circumstances of the affair, which go to criminate the suspected parties. During Monday and yesterday they were undergoing preliminary trial.

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The annual session of this body convened in this town on Thursday, 12th inst. At 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the President, Rev. James McDaniel, took the Chair, and after certain preliminary exercises, in a short address welcomed the members and spoke of the importance of the occasion. At the close of the address, Rev. T. W. Toby offered prayer.

We have not ascerteined the precise number of delegates in attendance, but learn that there are about 100 present. More are expected.

On Friday morning, the Rev. James McDaniel was elected President for the ensuing year, and Rev. A. McDowel Recording Secretary.

On Thursday evening the Conventional sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, of Raleigh—subject: "Gospel Standard of Christain Benevolence"—text: "Look not every man on his own thingst, but every man on the things of others." Philippians 2d chap. 4th verse. The vocal and instrumental music on the occasion was equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind we ever heard, north or south.

On Friday evening a large audience was addressed by several gantlemen in behalf of home missions, and a respectable amount was contributed to aid in carrying on the work.—*Fay. Car.*

The New Orleans Bee, after scorning the whigs of New York and the northern whigs generally on account of their nominations and resolutions, says: "It gives us no pleasure to condemn those with whom erewhilewe acted, co-operated, but policy should be subservient to truth. We cannot unwhig ourselves, because the fundamental tenets of whiggery are the result of convictions which we cannot discard; but we do not recognise in the miserable sectional spirit which now animates the whigs of the North a single trace of the principles advocated by Henry Clay, and defended by Daniel Webster."

The Revenue of North Carolina.

Saturday last, the 30th of September, (says the Standard,) was the day fixed by law for the Sheriffs of the different counties to complete their annual settlements with the Comptroller and Treasurer. We learn that they have been as prompt as usual, and that the revenue for 1853 will probably exceed that for 1852 by some ten or twelve thousand dollars. The revenue for 1852 was $183,171 16.

This increase, considering the indebtedness of the State, is not to such an extent as to justify the expectation that our present rates of taxes will be adequate to the public wants. The State debt we presume is not far from three millions five hundred thousand dollars; and to pay the interest on this it will require two hundred and ten thousand dollars. This is exclusive, of course, of the amount necessary for defraying the annual charges of the State government.

The taxes, it is considered by some, are already high; but they are really low compared with those of Virginia and other States.—There, we believe, the lands pay seventy-five cents to the State on the hundred dollars valuation; here, the State tax on them is but six cents. During the last four or five years a considerable portion of lands and real estate in this State have advanced in value, probably fifty per cent., and some lands one hundred per cent. A general re-assessment, accurately and fairly made, would be of much service in equalizing the taxes on lands and in increasing the revenue from that source.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, confidential agents of the Cuban expedition now fitting out under the command of General Quitman have recently been in Washington to ascertain how far the administration are favorable to the scheme and will tolerate its execution. Repeated private interviews were had with the President and Secretaries, the result of which was not encouraging to the projectors. Secretary Marcy declared himself inflexibly hostile to the whole undertaking, and the majority of the Cabinet are with him.

A fearful storm passed near Newport, Tenn., the night of the 6th inst. No serious damage was done to the town, but considerable injury was sustained in the country. The dwelling of John Moloy, jr., was blown down and his wife and children killed. A young lady, who was sleeping in the upper story, escaped uninjured.

BANK FAILURE.—The Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Memphis, suspended operations on the 22d ult.

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN."—We learn from a reliable source that an Indian woman has been held as a slave by a gentlemen of Chester destrict for the last ten years. She was stolen at the tender age of ten, by an unprincipled scamp, and sold into slavery. Suit was brought in Columbia for the recovery of her liberty, and she was last week remanded by Judge Whitner, to the care of her friends.—She is a Cherokee. An old Indian Chief, who fought under Jackson in Alabama, and an Indian preacher, were in Columbia during the trial, and returned with the squaw and her child to North Carolina on Monday last.

There are several incidents, honorable and charitable, connected with the above, which deserves publicity, but we fear it would give offence to modest worth and christian virtue, and would be departing from a rule which is more honored in the observance than in the breach—that of parading the names of persons and private acts of charity before the world.—*Keowee Courier.*

A Madrid correspondent describing the interest the poorer classes take in a bull fight, says that a week or two ago, a man actually cut off his wife's hair, while she was asleep, and sold it in order to raise money for the purpose of seeing the fight.

SHEEP DROWNED.—The Harrisburg Herald states that on the 3d inst., a drover undertook to drive about nine hundred sheep across the Susquehanna river near Liverpool, Pa., and lost seven hundred of them. The citizens went to the rescue with boats, and with a great deal of difficulty succeeded in rescuing about two hundred.

The course of life which is entered upon without principle, and conducted without a plan, cannot but be unproductive of either virtue, happiness, or honor.—*Olin.*

In ancient days the celebrated precept was 'Know Thyself;' in modern times it has been supplanted by the more fashionable maxim, 'Know thy neighbor, and every thing about him.'

A false hope, fortified by a false profession, is the most effectual battery against the artillery of the gospel.

First Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville	st.	Nov.	18	19
Hendersonville ct.	Mills river chapel,	"	25	26
Catawba	" Carsons chapel	Dec.	2	3
Burnsville	" Burnsville	"	9	10
Reems Creek	" Salem	"	16	17
Sulphur Spring	" Big sandy mush	"	23	24
Waynesville	" Shooks camp ground	"	10	11
Webster	" Love's M. H.	Jan.	6	7
Franklin	" Franklin	"	13	14
Echota Indian mission		"	20	21

I wish the district Stewards to meet at Asheville the 18th of Nov., without fail. It will be very necessary that we have a full meeting.

R. W. PATTY.

October 20, 1854.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach in the Presbyterian Church in this place on next Sabbath, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M.

Contractors, Look Out!

Contractors on the Western Turnpike Road will please bear in mind that all lots unfinished on the first day of December next, will be sold again.

Oct. 25, 1854. 5t S. MUNDAY, Ag't.

Agricultural Fair.

The Agricultural Fair for Madison county will come off at Jewel Hill on the 20th of November next. All who intend to compete for Premiums will attend accordingly.

By order of the Society,

J. J. GUDGER, Sec. pro tem.

October 26, 1854. 3t

☞ Carolina Baptist will please copy.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has lately purchased another wool carding

Machine,

and now has two in operation at the same place on Reems' Creek, which greatly facilitates the business of carding. Come, then, every body, with your wool well washed, picked, and greased at the rate of 1 pound of grease to 20 pounds of wool, for this season of the year.

Rates as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool, and 8 cents for mixed, in cash or wool.—Prompt pay invariably.

Oct. 26, 1854. m3 J. S. WEAVER.

VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

I will sell at Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C., on the 25th day of December next, it being the Monday of Haywood county court, a

VALUABLE FARM ON PIGEON RIVER,

one mile from the State Road. The farm contains about **260** acres; of which about 130 are the best quality of

BOTTOMS,

equal to the very best on Pigeon river.

There can be found no property for sale west of the Blue Ridge more valuable than this. It is easily accessible,—near a fine mountain range, and in a fine, intelligent neighborhood. The lands produce wheat, corn, rye, oats, &c., equal to any lands in Western Carolina. They are 20 miles from Asheville and 10 miles from Waynesville, the county town of Haywood, and only a mile from the State road. They are sold under a decree of the Court of Equity.

—*TERMS.*—

One half at 12 months, the other at two years, with interest from date. Bond and security. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

JOHN McDOWELL, JR., *Commissioner.*

October 19, 1854. sdt

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.

October 19, 1854. tlm

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING*, suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low*, we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Notice.

THE undersigned will leave for Raleigh on the 12th of November, and all of their constituents having business for them to attend to at the capitol, will please consult with them before that time.

Oct. 12, 1854. Z. B. VANCE. D. COLEMAN.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the Tuesday of the Fall Superior Court at Morganton, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder.

Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. }
Aug. 10th 1853—tf. }

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hoes, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

—o—

The subscriber having purchased the property where John W. Woodfin, Esq. now resides, proposes to open on the 1st of November next, a PRIVATE FEMALE SCHOOL. He will be aided by Mrs. Morrison and Miss M. R. Cozens, both experienced and successful Teachers. It will be the constant aim in the School to develope the moral as well as mental powers of the Pupil.

Terms per Session of Five Months.

Elementary Branches,	$ 8 00
Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar,	12 00
Higher Branches, with the above continued,	15 00
Music,	20 00

The Languages taught, if desired, for which an additional charge will be made.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the subscriber.

For further particulars address

W. N. MORRISON, Asheville, N. C.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. A Penick, Pioneer Mills, N. C.
" Robt. Hett Chapman, D. D., Asheville.
" Cyrus Johnston, D. D., Charlotte.
" S. Williamson D. D., Davidson College, N. C.
" R. H. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.

Asheville, September 14, 1854. tf

A NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have purchased of *Rosenthal & Co.* their entire stock of

Clothing,

and will continue the business at the old stand in Asheville, under the firm and style of

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

They have all the advantages possessed by the old firm in the matter of purchasing cheap goods, and promise that they will sell as low or lower than has ever been done in Asheville.

The public are invited to call and examine our stock and hear our prices.

Summer Clothing

Going off at cost and carriage, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on land, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93, which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of **Wheat,**

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to *Rosenthal & Co.* are requested to call immediately and settle with J. B. Lowenberg, who is fully authorized to close up the business. Attend to this without delay.

ROSENTHAL & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 14, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Matthew R. Singleton, in this State, are requested to render an account of the same, duly attested, for the purpose of settlement; and those indebted to make payment to

MARTHA R. SINGLETON, Executrix.

Hill Side, near Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C. Sept. 21, 1854. 3w

Mineralogy AND ASSAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assays specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

The subscriber will also open an Academy of Mines at Murphey, on the second Tuesday in January, in which will be taught Chemical Analysis applied to mineralogy and assaying.

TERMS.—Twenty-Five Dollars per session of ten weeks. One half payable in advance. Persons wishing to become pupils will do well to address the subscriber immediately, as but a limited number of students can be received.

All post paid letters directed to the subscriber at Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., will be punctually attended to.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

October 12, 1854.—tf

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10, Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street. Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New, Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea published in 1733; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads, and Postoffices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be published, shall contain, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artificial divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County Towns, Post offices, Cities, Villages, Post-roads, and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

The Map will be ready by the summer of 1855

WILLIAM D. COOKE, SAMUEL PEARCE.

TERMS.

In best Style, Gilt Rollers and First Impressions, $16 00

In Plain Style, Black Rollers, 6 00

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.

Raleigh, August, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girhs, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

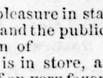
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET, Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

☞ *Good and sufficient title to the above negroes can and will be made, and there is nothing improper connected with their being offered for sale in any way. Certain intimations which have been made to the contrary are false—false in every particular.*

JOHN A. B. FITZGERALD.

Waynesville, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention of the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada, for declaring especially the powers and immunities of the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the respective parties, was concluded and signed at Washington on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Consular Convention between the Republic of New Granada and the United States of America.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity:

The Governments of the Republics of New Granada and the United States of America, having engaged by the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, concluded on the 12th of December, 1846, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties, in order to comply with this article and more effectively to protect their commerce and navigation, they have given adequate authority to their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: The Government of New Granada to Raphael Rivas, its Charge d'Affaires in the United States, and the Government of the United States, to John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, who, after the exchange and examination of their full powers, found to be sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1st. Each of the two contracting Republics may maintain in the principal cities or commercial places of the other, and in the ports open to foreign commerce, consuls of its own, charged with the protection of the commercial rights and interests of their nation, and to sustain their countrymen in the difficulties to which they may be exposed.—They may likewise appoint consuls-general, as chiefs over the other consuls, or to attend to affairs of several commercial places at the same time, and vice-consuls for ports of minor importance, or to act under the direction of the consuls. Each Republic may, however, except those cities, places, or ports in which it may consider the residence of such functionaries inconvenient, such exception being common to all nations. All that is said in this convention of consuls in general shall be considered as relating not only to consuls, properly so called, but to consuls-general and vice-consuls, in all the cases to which this convention refers.

ARTICLE 2nd. The consuls appointed by one of the contracting parties to reside in the ports or places of the other, shall present to the government of the republic in which they are to reside, their letters patent or commission, in order that they may receive the proper *exequatur*, if it be deemed expedient to give it, which shall be granted without any charge; and this *exequatur*, when obtained, is to be exhibited to the chief authorities of the place in which the consul is to exercise his functions, in order that they may cause him to be recognized in his character, and that he may be sustained in his proper prerogative, in his respective consular district. The government receiving the consul may withdraw the *exequatur* or his consular commission whenever it may judge proper to do so, but in such case shall state a reasonable ground for the proceeding.

ARTICLE 3rd. The consuls admitted in either republic may exercise in their respective districts the following functions:

1. They may apply directly to the authorities of the district in which they reside, and they may in case of necessity, have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly, if there be no such agent, in complaint against any infraction of the treaties of commerce committed by the authorities or persons employed by them in the country, to the injury of the commerce of the nation in whose service the consul is engaged.

2d. They may apply to the authorities of the consular district, and, in case of necessity, they may have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly, if there be no such agent, against any abuse on the part of the authorities of the country, or the persons employed by them, against individuals of their nation in whose service the consul is engaged; and they may, when necessary, take such measures as may be proper to prevent justice from being denied to them, or delayed and to prevent them from being judged or punished by any other than competent judges, and agreeably to the laws in force.

3d. They may, as the natural defenders of their fellow-countrymen, appear in their name and behalf, whenever so requested by them, before the respective authorities of the place, in all cases in which their support may be necessary.

4. They may accompany the captains, mates, or masters of vessels of their nation in all that they may have to do with regard to the manifests of their merchandise and other documents, and be present in all cases in which the authorities, courts, or judges of the country may have to take any declarations from the persons above mentioned, or any other belonging to their respective crews.

5. They may receive depositions, protests, and statements from captains, mates, and masters of vessels of their nation respecting losses and injuries sustained at sea, and protests of any individuals of their nation respecting mercantile affairs. These documents drawn up in authentic copies, certified by the consul, shall be admitted in the courts and offices of justice, and shall have the same validity as if they had been authenticated before the same judges or courts.

6. They may determine on all matters relating to injuries sustained at sea by effects and merchandise shipped in vessels of the nation in whose service the consul is employed arriving at the place of his residence, provided that there be no stipulations to the contrary between the shippers, owners, and insurers. But if, among the persons interested in such losses and injuries, there should be inhabitants of the country where the consul resides, and not belonging to the nation in whose service he is, the cognizance of such losses and injuries appertains to the local authorities.

7. They may compromise amicably, and out of court, the differences arising between their fellow-countrymen, provided that those persons agree voluntarily to submit to such abitration; in which case, the document containing the decision of the consul, authenticated by himself and by his chancellor or secretary, shall have all the force of a notarial copy authenticated, so as to render it obligatory on the interested parties.

8. They may cause proper order to be maintained on board of vessels of their nation, and may decide on the disputes arising between the captains, the officers, and the members of the crew, unless the disorders taking place on board should disturb the public tranquility, or persons not belonging to the crew or to the nation in whose service the consul is employed; in which case the local authorities may interfere.

9. They may direct all the operations for saving vessels of their nation which may be wrecked on the coasts of the district where the consul resides. In such cases, the local authorities shall interfere only in orderto mantain tranquility, to give security to the interests of the parties concerned, and to cause the dispositions which should be observed for the entry and export of the property to be fulfilled. In the absence of the consul, and until his arrival, the said authorities shall take all the measures necessary for the preservation of the effects of the wrecked vessel.

10. They may take possession, make inventories, appoint appraisers to estimate the value of articles, and proceed to the sale of the movable property of individuals of their nation who may die in the country where the consul resides without leaving executors appointed by their will or heirs at law. In all such proceedings, the consul shall act in conjunction with two merchants, chosen by himself, for drawing up the said papers or delivering the property or the produce of its sale, observing the laws of his country and the orders which he may receive from his own government; but consuls shall not discharge these functions in those States whose peculiar legislation may not allow it. Whensoever there is no consul in the place where the death occurs, the local authority shall take all the precautions in their power to secure the property of the deceased.

11. They may demand from the local authorities the arrest of seamen deserting from the vessels of the nation in whose service the consul is employed, exhibiting, if necessary, the register of the vessel, her muster roll, and any other official document in support of this demand. The said authorities shall take such measures as may be in their power for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, and shall place them at the disposition of the consul; but if the vessel to which they belong shall have sailed, and no opportunity for sending them away should occur, they shall be kept in arrest, at the expense of the consul, for two months; and if, at the expiration of that time, they should not have been sent away, they shall be set at liberty by the respective authorities, and cannot again be arrested for the same cause.

12. They may give such documents as may be necessary for the intercourse between the two countries, and countersign those which may have been given by the authorities.—They may also give bills of health, if necessary, to vessels sailing from the port where the consul resides to the ports of the nation to which he belongs; they may also certify invoices, muster rolls, and other papers necessary for the commerce and navigation of vessels.

13. They may appoint a chancellor or secretary whensoever the consulate has none and one is required for authenticating documents.

14. They may appoint commercial agents to employ all the means in their power, in behalf of individuals of the nation in whose service the consul is, and for executing the commissions which the consul may think proper to entrust to them, out of the place of his residence; provided, however, that such agents are not to enjoy the prerogatives conceded to consuls, but only those which are peculiar to commercial agents.

ARTICLE 4th. The consuls of one of the contracting republics residing in another country may employ their good offices in favor of individuals of the other republic which has no consul in that country.

ARTICLE 5th. The contracting republics recognize no diplomatic character in consuls, for which reason they will not enjoy in either country the immunities granted to public agents accredited in that character; but, in order that the said consuls may exercise their proper functions without difficulty or delay, they shall enjoy the following prerogatives:

1. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be inviolable, and cannot be seized by any functionary of the country in which they may be.

2. Consuls, in all that exclusively concerns the exercise of their functions, shall be independent of the State in whose territory they reside.

3. The consuls and their chancellors or secretaries shall be exempt from all public service and from contributions, personal and extraordinary, imposed in the country where they reside. This exemption does not comprehend the consuls or their chancellors or secretaries who may be natives of the country in which they reside.

4. Whenever the presence of the consuls may be required in courts or offices of justice, they shall be summoned in writing.

5. In order that the dwellings of consuls may be easily and generally known, for the convenience of those who may have to resort to them, they shall be allowed to hoist on them the flag, and to place over their doors the coat of arms, of the nation in whose service the consul may be, with an inscription expressing the functions discharged by him; but those insignia shall not be considered as importing a right of asylum, nor as placing the house or its inhabitants beyond the authority of the magistrates who may think proper to search them, and who shall have that right in regard to them in the same manner as with regard to the houses of the other inhabitants, in the cases prescribed by the laws.

ARTICLE 6th. The persons and dwellings of consuls shall be subject to the laws and authorities of the country in all cases in which they have not received a special exemption by this convention, and in the same manner as the other inhabitants.

ARTICLE 7th. Consuls shall not give passports to any individual of their nation or going to their nation who may be held to answer before any authority, court, or judge of the country for delinquencies committed by them, or for a demand which may have been legally acknowledged: provided that in each case proper notice thereof shall have been given to the consul; and they shall see that the vessels of their nation do not infringe the rules of neutrality when the nation in which the consul resides is at war with another nation.

ARTICLE 8th. The present convention shall be ratified by the governments of the two contracting republics, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bogota within the term of eighteen months counted from this date, or sooner if possible.

ARTICLE 9th. The present convention shall be binding upon the contracting parties so long as the treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, and commerce between the United States and New Granada, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the tenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall remain in force.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of New Granada, have signed the present, and have affixed to it our respective seals, at Washington, the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN M. CLAYTON. [SEAL.]
RAFAEL RIVAS. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Bogota, on the thirtieth day of October last, by YELVERTON P. KING, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to New Granada, and VICTORIANO DE DIEGO PAREDES, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of New Granada, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
[L. S.] and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-sixth.

[Signed] MILLARD FILLMORE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
[Countersigned.] DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Highness the Sultan of Borneo was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Bruni on the twenty-third day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which Convention is word for word as follows:

His Highness OMAR ALI SAIFEDDIN, ebn Marhoum Sultan, Mahomed Jamalil Alam, and Pangiran, Anak Mumin, to whom belong the Government of the country of Bruni and all its provinces and dependencies, for themselves and their descendants on the one part, and the United States of America on the other, have agreed to cement the friendship which has long and happily existed between them by a Convention containing the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall from henceforward and forever subsist between the United States of America and His Highness Omar Ali Saifeddin, Sultan of Borneo, and their respective successors and citizens and subjects.

ARTICLE 2. The citizens of the United States of America shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall, in like manner, be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass through with their merchandise through all parts of the United States of America as freely as the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation; and they shall enjoy in the United States of America all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 3. Citizens of the United States shall be permitted to purchase, rent, occupy, or in any other legal way to acquire all kinds of property within the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo; and his Highness engages that such citizens of the United States of America shall, as far as lies in his powers within his dominions, enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves, and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 4. No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo; but the trade between the United States of America and the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, shall be perfectly free, and shall be subject only to the custom duties which may hereafter be in force in regard to such trade.

ARTICLE 5. No duty exceeding one dollar per registered ton shall be levied on American vessels entering the ports of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo; and this fixed duty of one dollar per ton to be levied on all American vessels shall be in lieu of all other charges or duties whatsoever. His Highness, moreover, engages that American trade and American goods shall be exempt from any internal duties, and also from any injurious regulations which may hereafter, from whatever causes, be adopted in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo.

ARTICLE 6. His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees that no duty whatever shall be levied on the exportation from His Highness dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of those dominions.

ARTICLE 7. His Highness the Sultan of Borneo engages to permit the ships-of-war of the United States of America freely to enter the ports, rivers, and creeks situate within his dominions, and to allow such ships to provide themselves, at a fair and moderate price, with such supplies, stores, and provisions as they may from time to time stand in need of.

ARTICLE 8. If any vessel under the American flag should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, his Highness engages to give all the assistance in his power to recover for and to deliver over to the owners thereof all the property that can be saved from such vessels. His Highness furthermore engages to extend to the officers and crew, and to all other persons on board of such wrecked vessels, full protection, both as to their persons and as to their property.

ARTICLE 9. His Highness the Sultan of Borneo agrees in all cases where a citizen of the United States shall be accused of any crime committed in any part of his Highness dominions, the person so accused shall be exclusively tried and adjudged by the American Consul, or other officer duly appointed for that purpose; and in all cases where disputes or differences may arise between American citizens, or between American citizens and the subjects of his Highness, or between American citizens and the citizens or subjects of any other foreign Power in the dominions of the Sultan of Borneo, the American Consul or other duly appointed officer, shall have power to hear and decide the same, without any interference, molestation, or hindrance on the part of any authority of Borneo, either before, during, or after the litigation.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Bruni any time prior to the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Done at the city of Bruni on this twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and on the thirteenth day of the month Saaban, of the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

JOSEPH BALESTIER. [L. S.]
OMAR ALI SAIFEDDIN. [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Bruni on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by Captain WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, of the United States Navy, and PANGERAN ENEAR MACOTAH, Prime Minister of his Highness the Sultan of Borneo, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the U .S. of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our
[L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

G. T. MASON,
Commission Merchant,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

Hotel Keepers, Look Out!

SAMUEL JORDAN, a cabinet maker, as he says, left the Asheville Hotel on Tuesday night last, without paying his bill. The said Jordan is about 23 or 24 years of age, black hair, weighs about 135 or 40 pounds, and wore off a striped tweed or satinet coat. He may be readily known by his inseparable companion, a little, nasty, bob-tail black dog, with white feet—in every respect a fit associate for his master. We understand Jordan left Greeneville, Tenn., between two days.

REYNOLDS & ROBERTS,
Proprietors.

Asheville, October 19, 1854. tf

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

$300-REWARD.

A Reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in any Jail of my Negro man

AMOS,

who ran away from me on the 3d of July, 1853.—Amos has straight hair, blue eyes, and is 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 150 or 160 pounds. He rode off a sorrel horse, ten or twelve years old, with scars on both shoulders caused by warts.

I have every reason to believe that AMOS is in Haywood county, N. C., or Spartanburg District, S. C. He was raised by a Mr. Lewis Dickey, adjoining Greenville and Spartanburg Districts, and was purchased by Capt. James Bond, at Newberry Court House, from John B. Archer, of Spartanburg. Said boy is a first rate harness maker, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a white man. I will pay the above reward for the boy and horse.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg P. O.; Abbeville District, S. C., September 7, 1854.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas A. Roberts, 10 miles north of Asheville, on the New Stock road, near Flat Creek, one stray HORSE, of a bright roan color, diseased in the left shoulder, apparently by Poll Evil, near 16 hands high, and paces. No brands visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, within the time prescribed by law, or he will be disposed of according to the same.

A. H. BRITTAIN, C. R.

September 28, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Sand Hill
ACADEMY.

THE seventh session of this School, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, will commence on the 16th of October next.

Terms of admittance per Session of 5 Months:

Orthgraphy, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, - - $ 5 00
The higher branches, including the Languages, - - 10 00

Arrangements have been made for procuring the necessary Assistants, male or female; also a respectable Apparatus.

Board can be had on reasonable terms in the neighborhood.

CHAS. MOORE.

Buncombe County, N. C., Sept. 28, '54.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. M., President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

——— ———, Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Modern Languages and Belles Letters.

B. W. S. ALEXANDER, Principal of Female Department.

——— ———, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Col. J. W. McELROY and Lady, Steward and Stewardess of the Female Department.

The next Session of this Institution opens on the first Thursday in November next, at which time the two vacancies above will be filled, and will continue for five months. The course of studies will be the same as heretofore, and as extensive and complete as at any of the colleges. Tuition will range from $5 to $15 per session, with a contingent fee of $1. There will be a greater number of studies comprehended under the head of the Preparatory Department than is usually the case. The history of this Institution (although not ancient) demonstrates the fact that those who are disposed to *learn* can progress as fast here as at any place in Western Carolina.

The Trustees have an arrangement on hand by which they expect to secure the services of Rev. R. N. Price, to fill the vacant Professorship. To those acquainted with Mr. Thomas he needs no recommendation as a Teacher, having critically qualified himself to follow it for life, and being a graduate of one of the best Institutions in the South. He has been engaged in teaching heretofore, and has rendered universal satisfaction.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, from which place he brings testimonials of the highest character, both as to his scholarship and his *natural* qualifications as a teacher.

The Trustees intend shortly to erect a number of dormitories, suitable for study rooms, which will be furnished to students gratis.

Board can be had at the Hotels at $1 25 to $1 50 per week, everything included.

The Trustees intend, as soon as practicable, to have the institution incorporated as a College, with a sufficient Endowment. The cheapness of this Institution, and the healthy situation, commend it to all in search of an Education.

By order of the Board.

M. P. PENLAND,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, *Sec'y.*

Burnsville, Sept. 14, 1854. w6

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and *in no instance* have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Candies, assorted, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.